The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,109.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 15	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
,, Ratnagherry	22		Dec.
,, Vingorla	22	,, Galle	1
,, Carwar	23	,, Negapatam	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	6
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Visagapatam	9
,, Calicut	28	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	30	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avans, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
,, Kurrachee	Dec. 1	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur	2	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Frances J. Rappin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ratnaghurry	Goa (Panjim)
Joytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar-gate Street; or 45, Mahomed Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 20th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEADLAND & Co.'s fine and powerful Steamship STEPHENSON, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

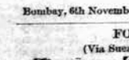
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)



THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 300 effective, classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool.....	£50
1st class to Suez	£30
1st class to Malta	£40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,200 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwts. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 22 0	£ 15 0	£ 14 0
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 9	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	6
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-booked Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,930 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—The s. s. PEARL, William Morrison Commander, will sail for Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of MONDAY, the 20th instant.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Rabl Mayo, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for those disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitelock, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, she says, measuring from 9 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating," (Signed) "John Stenson.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Ipecties, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues.,	Nov. 28	Arrive Porebunder, Fri.	Dec. 1
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	,, 29	,, Dwarka, Saturday,	,, 2
,, Verawul, ,,	,, 29	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,,	,, 2
,, Mangarole, Thurs.,	,, 30	,, Kurrachee, Sunday	,, 3

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

OF THE WONDERFUL AND ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TROUPE

THE GREGORYS',

who are Every Evening honoured by the Patronage of the Elite and Fashion of Bombay.

NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

NEW SONGS, NEW FEATS, NEW PANTOMIMES.

THE GREAT TRAPEZE ACT,

by Mdlle. GERTRUDE and her Brother JOHN—must be seen to be appreciated.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT PUNCH AND JUDY.

THE HIGHLY TRAINED DOGS, PONIES, AND MONKEYS, ARE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

BENEFIT OF THE GIFTED AND FAVORITE ARTIST, Mdlle. GERTRUDE GREGORY.

Seats may be secured daily at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.

P. & O. THEATRE, MAZAGON.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES, RUPEES 2 AND 1.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Western India.

FOR SALE, a double-barrelled RIFLE and FOWLING PIECE, in a Mahogany and Leather Case, with everything, complete, made by Wm. Greener, of Birmingham, Inventor of Laminated Steel Barrels. It received the Gold Medal at the London Exhibition in 1851, and originally cost Rs. 2,000. It is now offered for Rs. 900.—Apply to

T. HAMMOND,

Apollo Bunder.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

Justices are requested to enter the Town Hall by the door under the South Porch.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th November 1871.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & CO.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office from 11th October to 10th November 1871.

Atherton.	Lawson, S.
Anderson, Dr.	Mahomed Parira & Co.
Anderson, A. W.	Merrall, E. E.
Augustine, V.	McGill, J.
Bisgrd, J. P. of.	Morrison, E.
Bray, R., Sergt. Major.	Moore, S., Mrs.
Ball, J.	Munday, J., Dr.
Birch, H. H., Captain.	Morrison, C., Rev.
Blackwell, E.	Macpherson, T.
Carmichael, J., Captain.	Mahomed Allawoodeen bin Mydoodin.
Cooke, T. A.	Nolan, P., Guard.
Condell, A. S.	Narayen Balal.
Curtwright, H. D.	Pell, Mrs.
Cannon, J.	Pestonjee Framjee Sapoo Modv.
Darasha Dorabjee.	Potter, J. C.
D'Souza, C. M.	Parpinelle Guiseppe.
De Silva, J. M.	Primrose, D.
Dewjee Oomersey.	Pacock, G.
Dunk, H.	Palmer, T. W.
Dinshaw Dorabjee.	Ranger, A.
Davis, W. B.	Reid, Mrs.
Eduljee.	Sherwood.
Eduljee Maneckjee Setna.	Snee & Co.
Fortescue, C. W., Captain.	Saword, E. W.
Foster, W.	Sarda Giac.
Harrod, M., Mrs.	Smith, C., & Co.
Garrod, W.	Smart, R. B.
Gujputee Rao, G. V., Hon'ble.	Smith, J.
Going, J. H.	Smith.
Gabb, C. W., Captain.	Steel, O.
Grey, W. F., Mrs.	Shumsoodeen, M. C.
Hal in, M.	Sorabjee Cowasjee Randeria.
Howe, W. H. D.	Stewart, W.
Hire.	Skill, R. L. S.
Hurry Munajee Moojumdas.	Thomas, E.
Herzon Coulson & Co.	Trench, C. D. H.
Harper, T.	Thom, A., Mrs.
Jaitha Sewjee.	Vas, T.
Judge, A.	Williams, H., Mrs.
Karz, W. A.	Weber & Co.

Bombay, General Post Office, 10th November 1871.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 10s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ENGLISH GOODS.

(Via SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

(Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers	
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions	
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery	
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books	
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.	
	Ales		

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

RHEEA FIBRE.—The Undersigned begs to intimate that he has a stock of the RHEEA FIBRE PLANT (Bohmeria nivea) from which Inventors or others who may be designing Machines for the preparation of Rheea Fibre may obtain Cuttings for experimenting with.

G. MARSHALL WOODROW,

Assistant Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

Government Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, 13th Nov, 1871

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of PETTY STORES to the Bombay Defences.

The Tenders to be at a per centage above or below a certain Schedule of Prices.

Of this and of Forms of Tender copies can be obtained, and Conditions of Contract seen, on application to the Undersigned, and payment of Rs. 3 for each set of paper as ab. ve mentioned.

No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 17th November 1871.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will then and there be read or notified.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Leases for a term of 199 years. The property can now be viewed on application to the Undersigned, at whose Office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the Conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,

Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REWARD.

A BUNCH of SEVEN KEYS upon a split ring, four of the keys being "CHUBBS," WAS LOST after leaving Callian by a Passenger who travelled in a 1st class Compartment in the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay towards Poona on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 4th instant. The Owner left the Train at Nareli and believes that the Keys were then in the Carriage.

A Reward of Rs. 20 will be paid to any one who will restore the Keys to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 28th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz:—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide.	Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.	Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.	Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Country Soap,	Best Hair Cumblies and Dabbies,
Best Bees Wax,	Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Gum Arabic, picked,	Best Coal Tar,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,	Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Country Salt,	Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Best Charcoal, from Babool-wood, and sifted,	Notice Boards, &c.,
	&c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES dull, and Government Paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value 2 sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	655
20,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ens. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,600
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 72.	Colaba Land Com	1,510
2,000	150	all		Freen Land Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon	550
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Com	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				G. I. P. Railway	235
				Do New Shares	126
				B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,150
				Do New Shares	225

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILL COMPANIES.

				Alexandra Mills Co	1,500
				Alexandra Spinning	1,315
				Alliance Spinning	2,610
				Bombay	2,600
		all	50*	Bombay United	960
	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,075
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	980
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,635
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	2,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,500	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co	1,950
200	500	all	30 do.	Do New	420
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,200
250	5,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,125
200	2,500	1,500	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,025
200	6,000	6,000	228 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	2,500	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	900
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	510
150	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
150	5,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	25 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechics B'ldg Co.	31
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	380
2,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	295	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	7	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	30 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	109½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-11 to 16-12
Australian Gold	16-11 to 16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 18th Nov., compared with the statement issued on 11th November :—

LIABILITIES.	11th Nov.	18th Nov.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares paid up ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of 10,000 do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	248,80,401	233,34,422
Do. do. do. at Branches.	17,91,693	16,22,075
Other Deposits	128,46,988	138,27,417
Post Bills	37,885	31,379
Cash Credits, undrawn	15,02,089	13,48,017
Rs.	475,59,154	466,63,309
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,13,405	57,57,629
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	99,70,228	94,87,241
Loans, on Security of do. do.	21,01,018	21,73,768
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,035	10,353
Bills Discounted	79,57,197	73,24,353
Stamps	7,082	7,125
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,91,197		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 50,000	4,36,197	4,36,197
Bullion	14,17,305	14,57,213
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,12,201	7,55,956
Cash and Currency Notes	194,53,356	191,62,880
Rs.	475,59,154	466,63,309

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th November, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th November, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th November, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th November is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	3 2	0 9
,, Galle	9 5	8 6
,, Kurrachee	1 21	0 1
,, Madras	0 22	0 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th Nov., 1-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Nov. 12-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 20th November, 2 P.M.—Latest received "Madras" 20th, 2-40 P.M."

GUNNESH KHIND, 20th November, 3-20 P.M.—Office closed.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Rice	£3 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdis	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamers	2s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 9 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 2240 to 2250 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Henry Sempe	Guerin	Mauritius, Oct. 17.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Liverpool, July 14.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Nov. 14.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Ratlin	Goa, Nov. 17.
	Tapjee (s)	DeCosta	Carwar, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Tapjee, to Cutch.

Ship Eastern Light, to Liverpool.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 18th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·950	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·5	,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·6	,,
Dew Point	75·1	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·849	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded 8	4·1	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	86·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·4	,,
General direction of wind, N., NNE, NE, NW, NNW, SNE.		
Movement in 24 hours	205.	
		In. Ct.
Fall of rain during the week		2 87
Registered between 1st January and 12th November	37	65
Total fall of rain between 1st January and 19th November.	40	52

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 14 casks white lead, A. Burjorjee and Co.; 109 packages earthenware, J. N. Mahomed; 23 crates earthenware and three packages glassware, A. Rahimbhoy; 19 packages earthenware, N. J. Mahomed.

Saladin, 9 packages earthenware, N. J. Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Ispahan, s, 15 bottles quicksilver, V. Amoutial.

Saladin, 6 hogsheads glassware, P. Postonjee; 33 bales paper, E. N. Mahomed; 10,000 Nong's fire bricks, M. A. Cader.

M. M. Peter, 26 cases oilmanstores and 20 cases salt, C. Jivajee and Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 100 barrels sulphur, H. Allibhoy.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

British Princess, 1 case tobacco, Hormusjee and Pestonjee.

EXPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 64 bales cotton, S. Nuvulchund; 11 bales wool, L. Dawsee; 1 bale cotton, D. Hemraj; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.; 80 bales cotton, P. Nensey; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 80 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co

Victoria Cross, 100 bales cotton, M. Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 25 bales wool, A. J. Mahomed and Co.; 30 bales cotton, C. Dyall; 40 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 300 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 100 bales cotton, K. Bhowanjee.

British Princess, 150 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Redewater s, 25 bales cotton, N. Poonjarsm; 50 bales wool, J. Woomashunker; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham; 100 cwts. horns, H. N. Momed; 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee.

Stephenson s, 40 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 100 bales cotton, M. Jeevanjee; 144 bales cotton, J. Ranejudass; 25 bales wool, V. Cucul; 13 bales hides, N. Gangjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Tanjore, s, 10 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 175 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales wool, G. Somjee; 40 bales wool, L. Razabally; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 7 cases indigo, C. Ebram; 86 bags Socotra aloes and 2 packages tortoiseshells, C. Nanjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore, s, 300 bales cotton, W. B. Touche and Co.; 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 50 bales twist, E. Framjee and Co.; 6 bales waste cotton, F. & O. Co.; 10 chests M. opium, J. Busteram; 191 chests M. opium, D. Sasson & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 20 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, C. Dulcharam; 11 chests M. opium, G. Seenghance 12 bundles horns and 25 bales twist', C. Ebram; 21 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

Arcot s, 92 bales cotton, and 100 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy; 63 bales cotton, K. Nensee; 39 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s, 21 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee; 10 chests M. opium, C. Dulcharam; 15 chests M. opium L. Sawnaram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Smyth, Ensign, 63rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Hazareebaugh.

Watson, Captain, 17th Regiment, on duty, from Lucknow.

Corbett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Dinapore.

Mayne, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bareilly.

Burke, Major, Paymaster 55th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Chakrata.

Drew, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Chakrata.

Wilson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Macbean, Lieutenant-Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, on medical certificate, from Jullundhur.

Algar, Captain, 60th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Bellary.

Bell, Captain, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Dela Voye, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Morton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Bangalore.

Stainforth, Colonel, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Bellary.

Beville, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Frecker, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 15th November 1871.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt and Bt Maj A W Twiss, Officers' Battery 9th Brig, has been promoted Lieut-Col in the 11th Brigade R A.

Second Capt O Collingwood, E Baty 9th Brig, has been promoted Capt in the Officers' Baty 9th Brig R A.

Lieut C H Hamilton, B Baty F Brig, has been promoted Second Capt into E Bat 9th Brig R A.

Capt H P Philips, E Baty 9th Brig, has retired from the service.

Second Capt J E Blackwell, 13th Brig, has been promoted Capt into E Baty 9th Brig R A.

Second Capt Sir J W Campbell, Bart, No. 6 Baty 6th Brig, has been promoted Capt into C Baty 14th Brig.

Capt Sir J Campbell is directed to proceed to England as speedily as possible.

Lieut J F Sanderman, B Brig, has been promoted Second Capt into No. 6 Baty, 6th Brig R A.

Lieut J H G Browne, B Baty, 9th Brig, has been appointed to B Baty, F Brig R H A, and he should join accordingly.

Lieut J H Rossster, Supernumerary, late 25th Brig, has been posted to B Baty, 9th Brig R A.

Lieut W J Fowler, No I Baty 6th Brig, has been transferred to C Baty 16th Brig R A, and he should join accordingly.

The transfer of Vet Surg D Maclean to the 18th Brig R A, announced in G. O C No 684 of 1871, is cancelled, and Vet Surg J. W. Evans is posted thereto instead.

The appointment of Lieut. J A Grattan, 18th Brig R A, to the Depot Brig in G O C No 722 of 8th inst, is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

Sind District Order, dated 31st October 1871, directing Major Fagan, officiating Wing Officer 27th N I, to perform the duties of Asst Qr Mr Genl, Sind District.

The following Order is confirmed :—

103th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 29th Aug 1871, appointing Capt Tait Comache acting Interpreter to the Regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th Foot, 1st Bat—Capt C D K Madden, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 90 days, preparatory to embarkation to England on 15 months' leave.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col J H Reynolds, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 17th N I, for one month from date of departure, to Bombay and the Coast, on medical certificate.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 8th November 1871.

The following postings are ordered :—

Staff Asst Surgeon P R Gabbett, from late arrival, to do duty 45th Foot.

Asst Surg W Finlay, from late arrival, to do duty 45th Foot.

The following removals and postings are ordered :—

Capt A G Murray, S C, from attached 28th N I, to general duty, Mysore Division.

Staff Asst Surg W P Sullivan, from late arrival, to do duty 45th Foot.

Staff Asst Surg W P Sullivan, from doing duty 45th Foot, to accompany No. 1-5th Brig R A from St Thomas' Mount to Cannanore on the 15th inst, on arrival to do duty with 89th Regt.

Surg J Sparrow, 89th Regt, to medical charge of No. 1-5th Brig R A, in addition to his other duties.

Staff Asst Surg, F Pout, for D D E-20th Brig R A, Cannanore, to medical charge of detachment 89th Regt, Calicut, vice Ward, reported sick.

Staff Asst Surg F T McCarthy, from doing duty R A St Thomas' Mount to Cannanore at public expense without delay, to take medical charge of E-20th Brig R A, and to accompany it to Bangalore.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Col D G Pollard, from Comdt 9th N I, to Comdt 5th N I, vice Doria, who vacates to continue in Offg Comd of the 10th N I.

Col C M Shakespear, from 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 9th N I, to Comdt 9th N I.

Col G W Peyton, S C, to Offg Comdt 20th N I, with effect from date of departure of Col Money.

Lt-Col W Barclay, S C, to Offg Wing Officer 25th N I.

Lt A Clark Kennedy from Qr Mr 20th N I, to Qr Mr 8th N I, with effect from the 13th Dec, vice Swanston, who vacates.

Lt R Wilson, from attached 20th N I, to Qr Mr 20th N I, with effect from the 13th Dec, vice Swanston, who vacates.

The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Lieut J R McMurray, 89th Regt.

Ensign A H G Auton, 89 h Regt.

Cornet G E Money, 16th Lancers.

Staff Asst Surg. D H B Anderson, British Medical Service.

The following appointments are ordered :—

Lt C H Sheppard from Qr. Mr. 11th N I to Adjt 11th N I, and Lt F M Sherro from attached 11th N I to Qr-Mr 11th N I, with effect from date of departure of Capt Gunthorpe.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg 14th N I, appointing Lt-Col W Graves to officiate as Comdt, Capt A Cook, as Offg 2nd in Com and Wing Officer, and Capt and Adjt A W Foord, as Offg Wing Officer, the two latter officers without prejudice to their appointment as Offg Qr Mr and Adjt respectively, vice Col Dobbie and Maj Georges on court martial duty to Fort Blair.

By the Officer Comdg 76th Foot, appointing Lt R B Giles, Asst Instructor of Musketry to the Regt, from the 17th Oct 1871.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt P K L Beaver, 23rd Brig, from 7th Nov to 13th Dec 1871, both days inclusive, Vizianagram, urgent private affairs.

Medical Dept—Apothy R Stuart, till 24th April 1872, Madras and Eastern Coast, s c.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	...November ... 25	Saturday	...December ... 16
Do	... December ... 2	Do	do 23
Do	... do ... 9	Do	do ... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NASMYTH—September 30th, at Adelaide, New South Wales, Lt.-Col. D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., (Bombay.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HALLIDAY—October 28th, on board the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Delhi, at Suez, the wife of John Halliday, Esq., of Rangoon, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOWEN—November 16th, at Egmore, the wife of Major G. B. Bowen, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

OUR contemporary of Church-gate street, in a recent reference to what he was pleased to call the draft Pension Code of the Uncovenanted Service, fell into the curious mistake of considering that code as containing some *new* rules for the service, which left to those who entered the service before May 1855 the option of abiding by the pension rules of 1831. These were rash statements, not warranted by the Code itself, and we must condole with those whom the *Times of India* has misled into the delusive hope, that, at last, the continual droppings of petitions, and remonstrances, had worn away the hard-heartedness of the Secretary of State, and induced him to relent towards a class of men, among whom there has been many an unacknowledged statesman, and most of whom have contributed very largely to raise up the brilliant reputation of some renowned Civilian or military administrator in India. The fact is that the draft Civil Pension Code is nothing more or less than a compilation of the various *existing* regulations of the Uncovenanted Service, now scattered about. The officers of that service will be more than disappointed if they expect to find any concessions in that code, for they are likely, on the contrary, to be confronted with many an illiberal and disagreeable rule, heretofore out of sight in the mouldy records of the Office of the Examiner of Claims, and very probably out of the mind of that terrible functionary who is understood to wield so dire an influence on the applications which come up for leave of absence, or for pension. All these old and forgotten regulations are now picked up by some official proctor, and go to form a part of the great bouquet of the sweets which are offered to the men of the Uncovenanted, who have spent their days in the public service, and who have earned honourable repose. We are informed that the draft code has been issued by the Government of India to the several minor Governments, in order to afford the latter an opportunity of testing the accuracy with which the admirable compilation has been effected; no criticism on the merits of the several rules, or any of the rules included in the Code, was expected, and none would be attended to if volunteered. Indeed, it is beyond the power of the Viceroy himself to omit any particular regulation, all of which appear to have the *imprimatur* of a higher authority, without whose sanction none may be cancelled. Nor is it our present purpose to examine, and comment, on the various clauses. The chapters are numerous enough to place any effectual criticism beyond the scope of a journalist, though it may be justifiable to analyse any point especially interesting, and such an instance has been brought to our notice. We understand that the effect of one of the regulations, which has been passed certainly without sound of trumpet, for few, if any one, seem to be aware of its dangerous existence, is to leave it in the power of the head of an office to dismiss a subordinate in order to make room for another, and it seems, moreover, to cap the iniquity by requiring that such dismissal shall be construed as a bar to either gratuity or pension. The whole rule is so monstrous as almost to be beyond belief, only that there it is in black and white, although we regret our present inability to quote chapter and verse from not having a copy of the Code available.

Now, if the statesmen, to whom the successful administration of our expensive and huge Indian services is entrusted, are not wilfully determined to demoralize the latter, they will refrain from leaving so terrible a power as this in the hands of any official. We are quite clear on the point, for the wording of the clause in question was that the dismissal of a servant for the purpose of employing another by reason of change in duties debarred the person dismissed from a pensionary provision; and elsewhere the context establishes this view, for it there appears that it is only in the event of the dismissal resulting *in a saving to Government* that a pension can be granted. We have all along thought that service rendered to the public for a given number of years entitled the person to a gratuity, or a pension, as the service was below or above fifteen years; but now it seems that an Uncovenanted servant may work conscientiously and to good purpose for the State, and live in the honest hope of his efficient service being rewarded at its close, and yet he may be discharged by a superior who has a favourite to serve, or an accommodating friend to provide for, and he left destitute. We trust the Government will look to this, for it is our own belief that the rule in question is illegal, and that an unfortunate man who has been dismissed for the reasons given opens his notice of Tennyson in this way—(the words of which are put in the mouth of the "Tennyson, one of the most distinguished mo-dern English lyrical poets." The *Quarterly* accepts and enforces this estimate of the respective rank of the two poets, and further records with approval Herr Elze's proclamation, in the following words, of the supremacy of four of our national poets :—"In the four head divisions of poetry, English literature has produced four unapproached men of genius: Shakspeare in the dramatic; Milton in the reflecting, so far as this can be regarded as a peculiar species; Scott in the epic; and Byron in the lyrical—the lyrical understood in the widest sense as subjective poetry." The *Quarterly* reviewer gives us little else that is particularly new, besides this interesting verdict of German culture on English poetry, but, on the authority of Byron's MS., he makes an important correction in a line of one of the famous stanzas on "Ocean" in the last Canto of Childe Harold. In ordinary editions of Byron we read :—

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee—
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wasted them while they were free,
And many a tyrant since.

The *Quarterly* assures us that Byron wrote the third line thus :—"Thy waters *washed them power* while they were free,"—a reading which gives us as good a line, and better grammar than we find in the received text.

OR looking more carefully into the matter, we find that, as shown in the following memorandum, there will be a loan of 15 lacs required, in addition to, and not inclusive of, the amount transferred from the Drainage Fund :—

MEMORANDUM.

The sum required to be advanced in cash to get rid of pressing liabilities without restoring the Drainage Fund or Houses Rate Loan and leaving a cash balance of Rupees two and half lacs, will be Rupees fifteen lacs as under.

As per Committee's Report, Appendix B—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sinking Fund, including interest			2,66,579	4	8
Government contribution in lieu of Bandora slaughter houses			34,357	15	7
Bombay Bank cash credit with interest			1,53,221	8	6
Miscellaneous liabilities booked as detailed in Appendix A			5,34,766	10	5
Do. do. not booked as per do.			3,08,819	14	6
Interest on acceptances and current account			80,000	0	0
Estimated charges in excess of estimated Income for 4 months from September to December 1871			40,850	8	7
			Rs.	14,18,594	14	3
Less—					
Cash balance on 31st August, 1871	Rs. 22,476	a. p. 4 6			
Government Promissory notes with Interest to 31st December	1,55,226	1 10			
			1,77,702	6	4
			*12,40,892	7	11
Add—					
Floating cash balance			2,50,000	0	0
			14,90,892	7	11
Or, say, 15 Lacs of Rupees.					
* Brought down	1,240,892	7 11			
Add—					
Drainage Fund Debt including Interest, &c.	4,45,589	0 11			
Government contribution for Municipal improvements for the year 1871	†30,000	0 0			
			4,75,589	0	11
See page 9, clause 3 (*b*), of Commissioner's Report			17,16,391	8	10

† Amount excluded as ordered.

THE gas manufactured by the Bombay Gas Company seems to resemble the hawker's razors, in being only made to sell. It certainly gives no light, even from a large burner, superior to that of an ordinary candle.

A NEW story by Wilkie Collins is to be commenced next month in the *Englishman's* Saturday evening journal.

No Calcutta dawk arrived in Bombay yesterday, the reason being that the train from Calcutta did not reach Jubbulpore in time to catch the G.I.P. train.

IT was originally intended that the State Railway terminus in the Nizam's territory was to be constructed at Shahabad, but the *Madras Athenæum* understands that the site has been changed, and that it is under contemplation to erect a terminal station some three miles or so to the east of Shahabad. Colonel Mayne and Captain Pemberton, R.E., who have recently travelled down the G. I. P. line and were at Shahabad, have probably decided ere this where the permanent buildings are to be constructed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH NOV.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Exchange on India ....1s. 11⅝d.

Oriental Bank shares .....£42 10s.

Chartered do. ... .£14.

Do. Mercantile shares .....£25.

Hongkong and Shanghai shares .....£44.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £49,250,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £117,125,000.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper, 96¼.

5 ,, ,, 98.

5½ ,, ,, 109¼.

Consols for account, 93⅞.

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is said that the French cavalry is to have a hard time of it this winter, and that the new system will come into operation on the 1st of November, when they will be exercised as *eclaireurs* in a serious manner, and be knocked about the country to protect imaginary *corps d'armee*. In all branches of the service the use of maps is to be taught, and is to be insisted on to a high degree in the scientific corps.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A FRENCH medico, writing on Army clothing, goes in for the Prussian helmet, which he describes as light, and affording capital protection for the eyes and the back of the head; the brass ornaments, point, and metallic chin-strap guaranteeing the men against sword cuts and bullets. How on earth the French ever came to adopt the k

England arrangement with a view to going in for leave, and left his office in charge of some "jokutive" junior. Couldn't some one report him to the Accountant General, or suggest to the "Examiner" to overhaul his pay?

Seriously it will do considerable damage to whatever amount of rice may yet be uncut, and with the already very small yield, that will be hard lines for the poor ryots. Should it have travelled over the ghauts and reached the wheat and gram-growing districts it will do them an immense service. The young corn is just up now; and it is just the time that a little rain, sufficient to soften the clay, would be calculated to work an incalculable benefit. So you see it's an ill-wind that blows nobody good.

I say nothing about cotton, for I hate the sight of it, and I would rather at any time see one green field of wheat or gram, aye, or even bajree, than whole districts of it. To-day is fine and balmy; but there are still ominous clouds hanging about, they may come to something and they may not, it is hard to say.

SIMLA.

13TH NOVEMBER.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred on Saturday on the cart-road. A little girl, five years old, was dashed to pieces at the bottom of one of the dangerous precipices for which that road is remarkable. Just below the part of Simla where the Assembly Rooms are situated is a fearful khud that goes down like a wall for fifty feet or so; then a sharp rock juts out for a yard or two, and below is another perpendicular fall down to the rocky bed of the stream thirty feet more below. The edge of the cart road is the top of the first of these natural walls; and there are few who can look down from above without a shudder. The unfortunate child slipped through some broken railings, was dashed against the sharp rock, and then hurled down the second khud where its mangled remains were found. As children are always playing in that particular spot, the only wonder is that many more accidents have not occurred; especially as this (perhaps because it is the most dangerous place for some miles) is the only spot where railings either do not exist, or only show signs of having existed at some remote period. A few yards further, where a fall would only result in a few bruises, the railings are remarkably good and sound. And I believe that this is the principle on which the railings, not only on this road, but in most parts of Simla, are planted. Wherever there can be no possible chance of their being useful, they are to be found thick and close; but if there is any place where they might be the means of saving life, we look for them in vain.—*Pioneer.*

LAHORE.

12TH NOVEMBER.

THE past week has been illustrated by the following events:—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Davies arrived, and for the first time for years Government House has had the Lieutenant-Governor's wife to preside over its entertainments and hospitalities. Mrs. Davies was accompanied by her sister, Miss Cautley, who is staying at Government House. We have also been honoured by the presence of two members of Council, the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell and B. Ellis; the latter is also a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy; an illumination of the city gardens is proposed in his honour, and the local Government and Lahore Municipality have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,500 between them, and an endeavour has been made to collect the balance required to make Rs. 10,000, by soliciting the public for subscriptions. This, however, has not been very successful, and it is feared that the sum asked for will not be obtained. A few officials have subscribed handsomely, but the appeal to society generally has been, on the whole, I think, a failure. The popular feeling is that the money to be consumed in smoke, which indeed the illumination is nothing more nor less than, might be more advantageously devoted to local requirements—the proposed New Lahore Church Fund for instance.

There has not been any definite programme yet fixed as regards the doings which are to take place on the arrival of the Governor General. He is to hold a *levee* and a durbar, and be entertained at Government House, where a ball will also be given; after these he will go back to Calcutta. With his party will be the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, and the Marquis of Drogheda and his Marchioness. Lord Wicklow is here already; he is the guest of Mr. R. Taylor, the Accountant-General of the Punjab. So that you see there will be during the week no lack of, what is called on the western side of St. George's Channel, "*the quality*" in Lahore. The Volunteers are coming out in great strength during the Viceregal stay, and they are to furnish the guard of honor for His Excellency; and moreover Volunteers are being called for to furnish a permanent guard at Government House during Lord Mayo's stay, the duty of furnishing sentries, &c., being undertaken by our citizen soldiers. You will perceive, therefore, that the Lahore Volunteer is determined to do all the soldiering he can, even at the expense of his own comfort. The difference which occurred on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, which led to general resignations of the mounted Volunteers who received orders to "hide their diminished heads," has been made up; the officer commanding the troop having tendered an apology in the Regimental Order Book, and the aggrieved having expressed himself satisfied.

Native dignitaries are beginning to come in to be present at the Viceroy's durbar, and I fancy for the next few days the artillery at the fort will be kept pretty busy at the saluting battery, while our streets will be filled with the gallopping tagrag and bobtail, who generally are attached to each Rajah's suite. The Rejah of Kuppurthulla has been the first to arrive; he came in this morning under a salute of eleven guns, and, I suppose, will now soon be followed by his regiment of cavalry, whose get-up is most remarkable, as "tawdry yellow vies with dirty red" in its combination of colors. Each Rajah who visits Lahore on these grand occasions, that can muster a gun or ordnance, brings it with him, and the result is that there is continual booming of guns all day long. Should their Highnesses leave their camps they must salute themselves, and when they return, the same form has to be gone through—so that the air almost gets impregnated with the sulphureous fumes of burnt powder.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

A FAIR will be held at Walkeshwur to-morrow (Wednesday).

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were forty vagrants in the Government work house attached to the House of Correction.

MURDER OF A NAWAB.—The *Sind Summachar* says that some Beloochees have murdered the Nawab of Dadur, in Sind.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has given charge of his office temporarily to his Assistant, Mr. Ramsay.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University commenced yesterday in the Town Hall.

LIBRARY AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A library was opened at Bhownuggur on the 9th inst. It is to be named "Bhownuggur Chugunlal Library."

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—We hear that Mr. A. D. Carey, Assistant Collector of Surat, is shortly to be transferred to the Punch Mahals.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—A woman named Toolsa was run over by a buggy in the native town on Sunday, and much hurt. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DESERTION.—E. A. Raeburn, a seaman of the ship John Peacock, was charged with deserting from the ship, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a fortnight's imprisonment.

LITERARY WORKS.—We observe that during the quarter ending 30th September 1871, 141 books, 22 pamphlets, 13 periodicals, and 7 miscellaneous works were published in the Bombay Presidency.

THE LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE PAPER.—We observe that the *Guserat Mitra* is going to defend the action of libel brought against it by Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy, Inspector of Police in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

A CASE AGAINST THE MERCHANTS OF MHOW.—We hear that Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, and another counsel here, have been retained to conduct the defence of certain merchants who have been charged with defamation by the Kotwal of Mhow.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 7,000, forwarded to them by the committee for ameliorating the condition of the Persian Parsees for the relief of the suffering Persians.

THEFT BY A SAILOR.—John Colorman, a sailor, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a currency note for ten rupees belonging to Thomas Woods, a seaman, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo, who was found by the police lying by the side of the public well near Ghosla Meetha's stable, Breach Candy Road. The jury found that the man had died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* His Highness Mulharao considers the determination of the Ranee of the late Khunderao to leave Baroda and settle in Poona to be a personal disgrace to himself, and he is consequently trying to persuade her to stay at Baroda.

ARREST OF A MURDERER IN SIND.—About five years ago a Mahomedan resident of Shikarpore, by name Fuzoolshaw, was murdered by a countryman of his named Goolambee. The murderer has just been arrested at Kurrachee, and he is shortly to be tried before the City Magistrate of that place.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—A native contemporary states that a few days ago H. H. Mulharao was at a place called Dubka, and finding there a Hindoo temple in a dilapidated state, he ordered the sum of Rs. 20,000 to be given out of the public treasury for the purpose of having the necessary repairs effected without delay.

SAD CONSEQUENCES OF STARVATION AT JAULNA.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that in consequence of the great scarcity of provisions at Jaulna, half of the population have left the place. Several persons there who used to keep five or six wives are now content with one or two, and some have entirely abandoned them.

SUDDEN DEATH BY A BLOW.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Sookhow Jokoo, a ghorawalla, aged about twenty-two years. On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, deceased with others went to the shop of a grain-dealer named Veerjee Oolhowjee, and settled with him to purchase two rupees' worth of wheat floor. While the flour was being measured, some altercation took place between the deceased and the grain-dealer, when Veerjee struck Sookhow about the pit of his stomach with the clenched fist twice. Deceased walked back about four or five yards and fell down. He was put in a buggy, and while being taken to the hospital he died. Dr. Gray, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was rupture of a diseased spleen, and that such a rupture might be produced by a slight blow over the region of the spleen. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by rupture of the spleen, but that there was not sufficient evidence to say how or by what means the spleen was ruptured.

DEATH OF A NATIVE DRAMATIST.—The following paragraph, "of the stage stagey," was yesterday sent to us with a request that it might be published in to-day's *Gazette*:—"We are requested by the President and Members of the Kalidas Elphinstone Society (who played some time back several pieces from Shakespeare and Kalidas in the English language, on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre) to announce their sincere regret at the untimely loss the Society has sustained by the removal of one of their amiable, promising, young actors, Mr. V. S. Dharadhar, from this busy scene of life. This unfortunate young man suffered from a terrible case of rupture, and the medical attendants performed a surgical operation to relieve him from an acute pain, but death soon pounced on him. The curtain fell on him, and his drama of life ended. He died on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, and leaves behind him a young widow and a new born babe only ten days old. May his soul rest in peace. Mr. Dharadhar very boldly and successfully sustained the character of *Priyamvada* in the melodrama of 'Shakuntala,' and carried the applause of the discerning audience who nightly greeted the Society with their presence."

WE hear that the G. I. P. Railway Company do not intend to prosecute the Guard Macartie at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court, and that witnesses summoned in the case have been told not to attend the Court.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 20.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY left Poona for Mahableshwur on Friday last. We hear that His Excellency intends only to make a short stay at Mahableshwur at this time as there are many State questions which require his presence elsewhere. We know of no place where his presence is more required than at the distracted State of Baroda.—*Ibid.*

AFFRAY BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.—We have heard the following account of the affray between the soldiers of the 56th Regiment and the natives at a village a little beyond Parbuttee. It seems that six soldiers of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, when out shooting, shot a deer, not knowing it to belong to the inamdar of a village near Parbuttee. The natives, on seeing the deer shot, attacked the soldiers, who used their rifles in self-defence. The report of the shot attracted a crowd of natives even from the top of Parbuttee Hill, who came out with short knives and guns, and flew upon the soldiers with such fury, that but for the arrival of some policemen they would all have been killed. One soldier is nearly hacked in two, and another is much wounded about the face and eyes, and it is feared that he will never recover his sight. One of the soldiers, we hear, had his regimental rifle with him, which was broken in the melee. One thing is certain, that it is dangerous for soldiers to go into the villages: the feeling of animosity between them and the natives seems to increase instead of diminish.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—21st NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

542-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Abdool vs. Alley Abdoolla Arab—Jefferson and Payne.

565-71—Leathes and Crawford—Solomon Volkart and another vs. Poonja Walljee and another—D. S. Garud.

594-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mohunlal Kissoonram vs. Abeerchund Sahibchund and another—No appearance.

621-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomanjee vs. Canjee Sojpar and others—No appearance.

644-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jafferbhae Purdhan vs. Shareefbha Gangjee—No appearance.

654-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others vs. Ramputab Kundram and others—No appearance.

657-71—Kemball, Prescot, and Winter—Sookmull Soorana vs. John McLeod—No appearance.

676-71—Leathes and Crawford—Shri Pooj Vavaykoogurjee vs. Poonjabai widow and others—Dallas and Lynch.

686-71—C. Tyabjee—Savatmull Chuneeram vs. Lewis W. Pinto Abrahams.

713-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Meghjee Dossa vs. Ebramjee Mahomedally and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUIT FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

701-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others vs. Gordhundass Mooljee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

743-70—Leathes and Crawford—Atmaram Bappoo Dulvi vs. Morobs Soondarjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Part heard.

751-71—Dallas and Lynch—Dadabhai Rustomjee vs. Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company—No appearance.

753-71—Shapoorjee—Dharnedhardass Sakaram vs. Vishwinath Luxumon and others—C. Tyabjee.

761-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Canjee Rajpall and another vs. Vussonjee Heerjee and others—No appearance.

763-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool vs. Ebramjee Abba Ebrahim—No appearance.

767-71—C. Tyabjee—Davidass Purshotumdass vs. Kondajee Sewba Mahadjee—No appearance.

775-71—Abraham—Kungar Munna and others vs. Momon Ahmed Andia—No appearance.

777-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Crusnarao Raghunath vs. Boodia Heera Dadun—No appearance.

779-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhowan Hurban and others vs. Bhowanjee Mallecy and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

787-71—Bimington, Hore, and Langley—Blackwell and Co. vs. Premjee Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

793-70—C. Tyabjee—Abdoolla Dawood and others vs. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

THE GREGORYS.

THE Gregory Troupe appeared last night in a new and varied programme, which appeared to give entire satisfaction to those present. The French poodles went through their work as though they had been born to it. Mr. Albert Gregory's feats on the horizontal bar were remarkably neatly done, and gained for him well earned applause. Punch and Judy followed and caused the usual bursts of laughter. The double trapeze act, by Mdlle Gertrude and Mr. John Gregory, was the sensation of the evening. There will again be a new programme to-night, and to-morrow evening the performance will be for the benefit of Mdlle Gertrude Gregory. A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"Though Professor Gregory has been here above a week, it is strange that he has never once thought of native ladies. They are no doubt very anxious to see his famous troupe, and Mr. Gregory may rest assured that a couple of performances for native families, if extensively announced, will not fail to be remunerative."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TIERELL, 1,014 tons, Captain P. Morgan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE HENRY SEMPLE, 520 tons, Captain P. Guerin, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. H. Brayley, Captain C. C. Gore, Lieut.-Colonel Beville, and twenty-two deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
6 44 m	4 0	Tuesday... ... 21		0 8 m	2 9
7 36 a	2 5			1 24 a	3 8
7 31 m	4 1	Wednesday... 22		1 36 m	3 8
8 46 a	3 3			2 26 a	4 5
8 43 m	4 1	Thursday ... 23		2 40 m	3 11
9 38 a	3 4			3 12 a	5 1
9 25 m	4 2	Friday 24		3 32 m	3 2
10 17 a	3 5			3 48 a	5 10
10 4 m	4 3	Saturday. ... 25		4 15 m	3 4
10 56 a	3 7			4 22 a	6 3
10 38 m	4 4	Sunday... ... 26		4 55 m	3 5
11 22 a	3 11			5 54 a	6 7
11 9 m	3 11	Monday... ... 27		5 31 m	3 3
.....	.....			6 27 a	6 10

Full Moon—27th, 6h. 42m. a.m.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 277 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 66 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 179 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 110 were Europeans and the remaining 167 were natives.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The attendance was not so large as it was on the previous occasion. Mr. Connon presided. A good deal of business was got through. One of the principal decisions was regarding Mr. Hamilton Maxwell's motion to appoint Mr. T. C. Hope Municipal Commissioner for the next six months at a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem. In bringing forward his motion, Mr. Maxwell dwelt on the administrative abilities of Mr. Hope. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee seconded the motion, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supported it on an understanding, the gist of which he added to the motion, to the effect that the high salary to be given to Mr. Hope should form no criterion for the emoluments of any Municipal Commissioner that might be appointed under the revised constitution. Captain Baker expressed most decided opposition to the appointment, and he was replied to by Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Maclean, who each pointed out how the exceptional condition of the city rendered necessary the election of a man with the talent and municipal experience that Mr. Hope possessed. The motion was almost unanimously carried. Sanction was given to the sale of the vacant ground in Meadow Street. Dr. Blaney brought forward the motion he had given notice of regarding the necessity of providing against water famine in Bombay by augmenting the Vehar Lake system with supplies from Toolsee. Dr. Lyon seconded the motion. Captain Baker opposed it, on the ground that the scheme would be a useless throwing away of money without any advantage being gained. Mr. Chandabhoy replied in a long statistical speech, and Dr. Blaney's motion was adopted with a slight variation. The other business is indicated in the resolutions given below:—

Proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. J. A. Shepherd—"That Mr. Maxwell's motion regarding the appointment of Mr. Hope as Municipal Commissioner be taken in priority to the other business before the meeting." Carried.

Proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—"That Government be requested to appoint Mr. T. C. Hope forthwith as Municipal Commissioner for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, and cleared out of doors again in the course of twenty-four hours. New efforts have been made to get at the lost gun. Mr. Stansfield and a staff of divers have arrived at the scene of operations from the Hog Island works, and brought to bear upon the search a peculiar bell apparatus which, when the gun is discovered, is meant to cover it and allow men inside to work without interruption from silting mud or water. But despite much probing since Saturday, the gun has not been touched yet.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

BY the steamer Cashmere, which arrived here yesterday, we have news from the Persian Gulf up to the 9th inst. The accounts from Yezd are most painful. People were actually starving, and cholera was raging seriously and making sad havoc. From Bunder Abas we learn that 500 Zorostrians had arrived there for the purpose of coming down to Bombay, but that the authorities at that place would not allow them to leave. They are in a most miserable state. Some relief has come from the interior to Bunder Abas had even to pledge their children for the purpose of getting food and money. Mr. Kaikhushro, brother of Mr. Godrez, a well-known merchant of this city, does all in his power to relieve them from their sufferings.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth and last Criminal Sessions of this year commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presiding. The cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The prisoner in this case, Bhowance Thunkee, was charged with attempting to commit suicide, and pleaded guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Bhowance Thunkee, you have pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit suicide. It appears that a Marwaree having dunned you for money one morning, you got a knife and cut your throat. It was a very silly thing to do, and I hope you will not do it again. You are liable for the offence to imprisonment for a term of one year. You have already been in jail for two months; and under all the circumstances of the case, I sentence you to imprisonment for the space of one hour from the sitting of the Court to-day, and you will then be discharged.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Peerbux Rahimbux was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt with a razor to Khuteeza, his wife.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Peerbux Rahimbux, you have pleaded guilty to a most atrocious assault upon your wife. The evidence contained in the depositions taken before the magistrate shows that, during the four months you were married to her, you have constantly ill-treated her, and the medical evidence shows that there were no less than twelve incised wounds upon the body of your unfortunate wife. Her nose was disfigured, one of her breasts was wounded, and the other was entirely cut off. You are liable for the offence to which you have pleaded guilty to be transported for life. I shall pass upon you a less sentence, but it would be a severe one. The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in imprisonment for a period of eight years.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Syed was charged with housebreaking and theft, and pleaded guilty. He also admitted having been in jail on a previous conviction. His Lordship, in passing sentence, told him this was the second time he stood at the bar. On the previous occasion, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. If he had been in a proper state of health, in addition to imprisonment he would have been sentenced to be flogged. As he was sick, his Lordship would not sentence him to be flogged, but warned him that, if he came before the Court again, he should be transported. He was therefore sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Davidass Kissondass was charged with house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT OF MONEY.

Chingoo Sayajee was charged with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 225, the property of Bapoo Sayajee. The prosecutor lives at Khatwady with his wife and child. On a Tuesday he left the house for his work, leaving his child, a girl about three years old, in charge of the prisoner. His wife had left previously. Prisoner was told to give the child her meals, which were kept in prosecutor's room. The bag of money was placed in a box, which was locked, but some empty boxes were placed upon it for securing it. At 6 P.M., on the prosecutor's return home, he found the boxes displaced and missed the money. The prisoner was not there, nor had the prosecutor's wife returned to the house. A report was made to the police, and a room occupied by the prisoner's father in the same house was searched. Prisoner at first denied all knowledge of the money, but afterwards confessed having taken it. He took out the bag from a hole which had been dug in the ground, and on the money being counted, it was found to amount to Rs. 205, which, he said, was all that he received. The jury convicted the prisoner; and his Lordship, in passing sentence, told him he had committed a very impudent theft and had betrayed the trust reposed in him by the prosecutor. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for sixteen months.

JOHN CHINAMAN ROBBING HIS COUNTRYMAN.

Two Chinamen named Atheoom Acoom and Appoo Ajoo were charged with the theft of 10f dirs., Rs. 79 in silver, and a gold finger-ring, the property of Ajin Ajoun, the keeper of a boarding-house for Chinamen situated in Mazagon. The prisoners, who had no employment, were given a free lodging by the prosecutor from charitable motives. On the 17th September last, he had occasion to go out for some time; and when he went prisoners were in the house. He returned home about 9 P.M. the same day, and found the prisoners were not there. On looking into his box, he found his money and a finger-ring gone. In consequence of a report made to the police, a telegram was sent off from Boree Bunder to stations on the G. I. P. Railway, and the result was that the prisoners who were travelling by the railway were arrested at Lanowlee and were brought down to Bombay.

In answer to the usual questions by the Clerk of the Crown,

Mr. A. Hunter, foreman of the jury, stated that the prisoners had been convicted by the jury.

They were then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

THE KURRACHEE DEFAMATION CASE.

MRS. Anne Malvery was placed before the Court on a charge of having at Kurrachee defamed Mr. Thomas William B. Jefferies; and pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor—I withdraw the prosecution.

The Judge to the Jury—This is a prosecution for defamation. The prosecutor, it appears, is satisfied with certain explanations offered, and does not proceed with the charge. You will, therefore, return a verdict of not guilty.

Clerk of the Crown—Gentlemen of the jury, how say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—Not guilty.

Clerk of the Crown—Not guilty—and that's the verdict of you all?

Prosecutor—Oh yes, not guilty, and that's the verdict of us all. (A laugh).

The parties then left the Court.

COUNTERFEIT QUEEN'S COIN.

Beeneram Kunneeram, Nurbudda Hurnath, and Gunga and Jankee, women, were charged on various counts with having in their possession instruments for the purpose of using them for counterfeiting Queen's coins; with having in their possession counterfeit coins; and with delivery of counterfeit coins possessed with the knowledge that they were counterfeit.

Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. In briefly stating the facts of the case to the jury, he said they were aware that the offences with which the prisoners stood charged, were of a very heinous description, and that they deserved no mercy at their hands or from the Court. Such offences destroyed confidence in the public mind as to the value of the Queen's coins, and inflicted losses upon poor and innocent persons. In the evening of the 25th September last, the prisoner Jankee went to the shop of a milkman named Ismail Humeer and asked for a pice worth of milk, giving him at the same time a two-anna silver piece. He at once saw that it was counterfeit, and it was owing to his intelligence and promptitude in communicating with the police, that the prisoners were placed at the bar. She was taken into custody, and was told to point out the shop where she had bought the oil of which a bottle was then in her hand. The oil-dealer gave up a two-anna piece he had received from Jankee, and this was also found to be counterfeit. When questioned by the police when she got the coins, she said she got them from the first prisoner. She also pointed out her room, which was over the shop of the oil-dealer. There were two rooms with a small door of communication between them, and these were occupied by her and her husband, the second prisoner. The police found in them two pairs of bellows, earth, drugs, sand, and a mould concealed in the ceiling of a loft. On the third prisoner's room being searched, some instruments for coining were found therein, and in her hand were found six imperfect two-anna silver pieces. The same evening the second prisoner was caught soon after he had passed a bad rupee to a shop-keeper. The learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind that, in a case of this kind, it was not necessary that instruments for coining should be found on the persons of the accused: it was sufficient if they were found in the places occupied by them or under their control.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led in corroboration of the case laid by counsel before the jury. Hurruckchund Mohunjee, the oil-dealer, to whom the prisoner Jankee had delivered a bad two-anna piece, did not answer when his name was called out as a witness, and his Lordship directed that his recognisances for Rs. 1,000 should be escheated.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury unanimously found the four prisoners guilty. They were sentenced—first and second prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for two years each; and the third and fourth for nine months each.

The Court rose at 6-35 P.M.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PARSEE SHAREBROKER.

Rs. 20,000 IN BAIL DEMANDED FOR THE PRISONER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Mr. Bazonjee Nanabhoy, sharebroker—against whom the information we published yesterday was laid by Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, charging him with forgery, cheating, and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,667-8, the purchase money of seven shares in the Mazagon Land Company—was brought up on remand.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for the adjournment of the case, in order to bring forward necessary evidence.

Mr. Shapoorjee was placed in the box, and affirmed his information.

In reply to a question from the Bench,

The Prisoner said he wished to reserve his cross-examination of Mr. Shapoorjee, and therefore he had nothing to say.

The Magistrate (to the Prisoner)—Can you give me bail?

The Prisoner—Yes.

The Magistrate—Rs. 6,667 is a large sum of money that is involved. You are a man in position, and you must enter into your own recognizances for Rs. 10,000, and two sureties in Rs. 5,000 each. Can you find that amount?

The Prisoner—Yes.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case till Monday, the 27th inst. He also gave orders for the return to the bailee of the money found in his possession at the time of his apprehension, amounting to Rs. 130.

During the proceedings the Court was filled by Parsee and Native sharebrokers.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WIFE.

ON Thursday, in the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Mahomed Akram Mahomed Abjal. At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Nassick before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge of Tanna, the accused was charged with having, on or about the 2nd August last, at Yeola, in the Sawargaum talooka of the Nassick district, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Choti. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused Mahomed Akram, a weaver of Yeola, is charged with having committed the murder of his wife Choti, whose family appears to combine the business of weaving with Mahomedan religious mendicants. The evidence is entirely circumstantial and not without small discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses; but I have acquitted the accused on the erroneous grounds that direct evidence is of necessity in cases of murder. The evidence before me has convinced me beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused did murder his wife on the Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The witness Maina, the elder sister of the deceased, has stated that on the night in question, the accused came to her before dawn and took her to his house, and showed to her her sister Choti lying dead and bleeding on a piece of *kambli*, near the door, telling her to see what had happened to her sister. Maina then made an outcry; and the witness Shaik Ismail Shaik Hanifa, who had been sleeping in a Mahomedan cemetery, as their custom was, came up. Choti was found as described by Maina lying near the door with a wound about half an inch deep from the bridge of the nose to the forehead. The lower lip was cut, and there was a wound on one cheek about an inch deep, and the right arm was broken between the elbow. This is the state in which Choti was observed by the medical witness, Mr. Vithojee Ramjee, who also observed blood stains on the clothes worn by the accused. There can be no doubt from the evidence as to the state of the affairs so far as the accused and the deceased are concerned. The witness Maina lives four cubits from the house of the accused. She has stated that she heard sounds early in the morning as of beating, but thought that a rat was being killed. She lay awake and saw, through a chink in the door, the accused take water three times from a jar standing near her door-way. She then heard sounds from the accused's house as if of one bathing himself. On hearing Maina's outcry, she with the rest went to accused's house and saw the corpse in the condition above-mentioned, wearing all the ornaments produced before the Court. Fatubi, accused's next door neighbour, whose rooms were only separated from his by a partition wall, deposes that on the Wednesday night she heard the voices of the accused and the deceased conversing until about 9 o'clock P.M. She had never seen a third person live in accused's house. She afterwards, on Maina's outcry, saw the corpse of Choti as described above. The statement of the accused is a most improbable one—that one Amir or Amin, as different witnesses call him, was on terms of intimacy with his wife, and sat with her in accused's house on the night in question until 10 o'clock P.M., when the accused left his house and passed the remainder of the night at the cemetery until dawn, when he went home and found his wife dead and wounded. In his defence before the Court of Session he has only said that Amin killed his wife and ruined his house; and that he came at 10 o'clock and found Amin in the house. No evidence whatever is offered in support of these most extraordinary statements. These statements indeed are damaging to the accused. It is unhappily too commonly the practice of Mahomedan husbands to punish real or imagined infidelity on the part of wives with a violent death. It is in the last degree unusual for a successful paramour to injure the wife who has yielded herself to him. All the witnesses have deposed that on the night in question they retired to the cemetery, and that the accused was not there. On this evidence I am fully satisfied of the proof of the guilt of the accused. I now note a few discrepancies which have arisen in the case; they are in my opinion natural and not prejudicial to the case for the Crown. One witness, Ismail Shaik Hanifa, has stated that he met with him at the cemetery, making a party of five instead of four, as deposed to by the other witnesses. It is possible that Syad might have been there for a short period, and seen only by the stranger. It is clear that the accused was not at the cemetery. Again, Gulabbia, the father of the deceased Choti, has found that he did not go into the house, but on what Maina had said went to the police with his son, Hanifa. The son says he and his father did go into the house at first. The confusion and darkness account, not unnaturally, for such a discrepancy. As to how or on what degree of provocation, if any, the accused committed murder, does not appear in evidence. Under the rulings of the High Court, I feel myself bound to pass a capital sentence, leaving it to the Superior Court to decide whether it be necessary to carry it out. The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

WE heartily respond to the appeal made by the *Bombay Gazette* to the ratepayers of Bombay to forward a temperately written memorial to the Government of India and the Secretary of State at home, protesting against the unjustifiable course which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has pursued in the matter of the police expenditure of Bombay. An act of lawlessness on the part of the Bombay Government is an invitation to its subordinates to imitate the same. We are lost in amazement at the audacity of Government and at the patience and indifference of the people of that place. If the very highest authority in this Presidency tramples down the laws, will not its subordinates do the same? Let us look for a time who are the principal persons that compose what we call the Bombay Government. They are Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Tucker. The former officer unheard of India till pitch-forked in the position he now occupies by a strange freak of favouritism, and judging from his deplorable failure in connection with the Cotton Frauds Bill, is as much acquainted with the wants of this Presidency and as well appreciates the feelings of its people as the two or three rajahs who grace the Imperial Legislature as members of that august body. The whole blame ought to fall upon the latter officer. When Mr. Tucker was removed from the judicial line in which he had made a fairly good figure, and appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, great expectations were formed of him. Every body cheered as well he might. Is that officer's supervision over the affairs of this Presidency a success? The collapse of the Bombay Municipality is a complete answer to the question. In short the imbecility of Government must be a subject of sincere sorrow to its people. To violate the law, and thereby insult the public opinion is an evidence of contemptible weakness on the part of the Executive. The Government ought to strengthen the loyalty of the people by wise laws wisely administered, and not resort to the barbarous practice of autocratic monarchs, of obeying or violating the laws according as it suits the present purpose. To give balls at Gunnesh Khind, to enjoy the shady groves of Matheran, or to admire nature's charms from the giddy heights of Mahableshwur is in our judgment not governing a country as large as Great Britain, and inhabited by thirty millions of people.

THE COMMITTEE OF PARDONS.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says, that "the first meeting of the *Commission des Graces* was held on Monday, under the presidency of M. Martel. M. Thiers arrived at the beginning of the sitting. The documents in a large number of cases had been forwarded to the Committee; but, after a very animated discussion, in the course of which M. Thiers several times spoke, it was decided that no judgment should be pronounced upon the cases tried at Versailles until a subsequent meeting, it not being possible immediately to examine the very voluminous papers sent in. The appeals of three soldiers were considered—one of whom had been condemned to death by a court-martial at Marseilles, and two others to various penalties at Rouen. M. Thiers, upon leaving, expressed a hope that the Committee would within a week be in a position to pronounce upon the cases of Ferre, Lullier, Rossel, Verdure, and others. As the President of the Republic was present to declare his personal opinion he replied, 'I have nothing to do with the matter the Committee is sovereign.' However that may be, we have reason to believe that M. Thiers has openly declared himself in the Committee as inclined to indulgence. He was strongly opposed by several members, who, however, form but a minority in the committee."—*Times*, Oct. 19.

THE PARSEE LUNATIC AT NEW YORK.

AN application by the wife of Bomanjee Byranjee Colah, a Parsee merchant, now an inmate of the Flushing Lunatic Asylum, New York, to have her husband and his property transferred to his home in Bombay, came up before Chief Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 20th ultimo. The disputed question in the case is, whether Mr. Colah, the lunatic, is now in a condition of body and mind to permit of a voyage to India without detriment to his bodily or m

ABDOOLA AND THE WAHABEES.

(Friend of India).

Among the rumours flying about with respect to the late murderer is one to the effect that several of his accomplices were in the Court at the time the murder was committed, and one person is reported to have run up while the murderer was being captured and said, "Why are you ill-treating this man, he is a madman!" Another person is reported to have been recognized as a man who had been tried for murdering Englishmen at Delhi during the mutiny. We wonder if the police have found this man. Other rumours of a like character are flying about, and some of these we have good reason to know rest upon a foundation not by any means of sand.

We have not the slightest doubt on our own part that the assassin Abdoola was sent directly or indirectly by Abdoola, the leader of the Wahabees, beyond the frontier to murder some distinguished Englishman. And it is a question whether the time has not come when the Government with the help of tribes who would be quite ready to offer help should not by force of arms break up the Wahabee camp, which is a standing menace not directly to the Empire, but to individual men, and to the Empire indirectly in that the Wahabees impute to fear what in reality is forbearance and the consciousness of overwhelming power. What they impute runs some danger of being so understood by the Mahomedan population of India itself. The real fact of the case the fanatics never did understand, and never will, save at the bayonet's point. In justice even to the respectable Mahomedans of the Empire whose safety is imperilled by the fanatics the Government ought to fall upon the conspiracy with a hand of iron, and we would like very much to hear that some clue was being pursued for the purpose of bringing the accomplices of the murderer to justice. It is reported that no fewer than thirty such were in Calcutta at the time of the murder.

THE MADRAS BAR AND CHIEF JUSTICE.

A letter appears in the *Madras Mail* regarding the departure of Sir Colley Scotland, from which we take the following:—

"When some farewell words were yesterday addressed to the departing Chief Justice by the representative of the native members of the local Bar, the European and East Indian members were, to use a worn-out but significant phrase, conspicuous by their absence. It would have been more befitting the occasion had the farewell words been spoken by the Advocated General, the official leader of the Bar, and had all the members of the Bar, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour, mustered strong to bid good-bye to their chief. But, owing either to defective arrangement, or want of co-operation and sympathy, the European and members were not present, though many of them had been in Court a few minutes before, when they had business. And now the question is curiously asked on every side, why did they act so? Only two solutions suggest themselves; either they did not much like presenting an address to the Chief Justice, or they did not choose to keep company with natives in doing any thing of that kind. If the latter were the cause, they showed a bad spirit, and set a bad example to their countrymen in other professions. It has been hinted in some quarters that the European members of the Bar were not present on the occasion above referred to, because they were not much pleased with the undeserved, as they think, elevation of the vakeels during the present Chief Justice's régime. If such be the case, they display a very illiberal spirit. It is to be hoped that the European members of the Bar will not fail to express their esteem for the Chief Justice, and appreciation of his services in a suitable manner.

"It is the intention, I believe, of the native members of the Bar to commemorate the name of Sir Colley Scotland by establishing a prize in connection with the University or the Presidency College. For this they are trying to raise subscriptions among themselves; but I fear that the required sum cannot be raised thus, and the cordial co-operation of the European members, many of whom have princely incomes at the Bar, is greatly needed. It is much to be regretted that the European and native portions of the Bar have been in a way pitted against each other in this matter of presenting an address to the Chief Justice; but there is an opportunity for retrieving lost ground, and making amends for past shortcomings; and every one will be glad to see this opportunity made good use of by the parties concerned."

The following insulting letter appears in the *Athenæum*, signed "One called to the Cooum Bar":—"As there is evidently a great wish to do honour to his lordship Sir Colley Scotland, on the occasion of his departure, and as there appears, at the same time, to be a desire on the part of his lordship's admirers to follow his lordship's example and to rush the bench and to consider their own purses as his lordship has considered the purses of suitors, I would recommend that the statue on Mount Road which now bears the obsolete name of Sir Thomas Munro might bear the popular name of Sir Colley Scotland. Mr. Trotter might be asked how much he would charge for changing the name. I understand also that there is a desire to have his lordship's portrait hung up in the High Court. Fortunately we have, at present, an excellent artist here, Chevalier Jensen, but, as his terms might be high for the face side of Sir Colley, I would recommend that a less expensive portrait of his back be taken to commemorate the melting scene of the departure of his lordship."

THE CHIEF AND THE AIDE.

General Pinch had an A. D. C.,
Captain Screw was his name;
The General's god was the bright rupee;
And the Captain's much the same.

General Pinch's prime delight
Was his A. D. C to be;
While to stick his Chief with a bargain tight,
Was a joy to Captain Screw.

At *levee* the General rooked his Aide;
Each night 'twas a regular course;
But the Aide recouped the losses he paid,
By selling his Chief a horse.

In fact they diddled each other well,
This interesting twosome pair,
Until at last an occurrence befell,
Which I will now explain.

General Pinch allowed his Sub
A monthly fixed amount,
To furnish his Excellency's grub,
And render a true account.

Two hundred roops was the figure he named,
And he said—" Remember, Screw,
"To dine on curry I'm not ashamed,
"And the figure I've named must do.

"For I hold it right in a C. in C.,
"As in an inferior man,
"To be frugal, and save the bright rupee
"Whensoever I can.

"Else, can I counsel a Subaltern lad
"Living beyond his purse?
"Tell him I think his conduct bad,
"Knowing my own is worse!

"I must censure extravagance in my troops,
"And I love consistency, Screw,
"So I've named as my figure two hundred roops,
"And you must make it do."

"Thought Screw,—" My Chief, I'll show you how
"To live in a frugal way,
"Carry and rice, with a change to pillao,
"Every other day."

For he hoped, this avaricious Aide,
By this programme meek,
To pocket, with all expenses paid,
Twelve rupees a week.

So, on chicken pillao, and curry and rice,
They lived for a year and a half,
Till the General grew to a fearful size,
And consulted his Medical Staff.

Quoth fierce Inspector General Squill—
"Your stomach's too large, my Chief,
"Down with it, sharp, or else you will
"Assuredly come to grief."

To the General too, said Captain Screw—
"You double we live too high,
"Pilaos are rich, indigestible too,
"Curry alone we'll buy."

For he hoped, this avaricious Aide,
At once his Chief to please,
And to pocket, with all expenses paid,
An extra two rupees.

Readily General Pinch agreed
To the economical freak,
For he thought he'd save, by the altered feed,
Two rupees a week.

So they curry and rice alone did eat
For another couple of years,
Till the General lost the sight of his feet,
And again expressed his fears.

Quoth fierce Inspector General Squill,—
"You indulge with fork and knife;
"Try banting, Sir, or else you will
"Depart this mortal life!"

Said General Pinch—"You're not aware
"What a quaint mistake you make,
"Curry and rice is simple fare,
"And that alone I take."

Thundered the Chief of the Medical Staff,
"Curry and rice alone!
"Then you're worse, my Chief, than I thought by half—
"There is no remedy known!

"Rice is a M doch, stern and grim,
"With numberless devotees,
"And all of the millions who worship him,
"Die, as they live, ob se."

So, General Pinch he went his way,
With grief and rage in his heart,
And he said:—" O Screw, we have reached the day.
"When you and I must part.

"On curry alone you have fed your Chief,
"And—I'm sorry the truth to speak,
"But you've diddled me out, you vulgar thief,
"Of fourteen roops a week.

So Captain Screw was court martial tried
For rendering cooks returns—
And now, having a London ha..son plied,
A marker's living earns.

While General Pinch essays in vain,
To reduce his abdominal size;
But the feet that he loved so well, remain
Hid from his straining eyes.

—*Madras Mail.*

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

BY AN UP-COUNTRY NATIVE.

(*Madras Mail*, Nov. 18.)

Will notes by a native pass muster in your newspaper? Will they not be regarded as spurious by the hypercritical? Can native notes be supposed to be anything but counterfeit? Such questions as these crowd on my mind, and well might an Indian me to lay down my pen. But my personal history, my antecedents, such as they have been, and my capacity to represent the people of this soil, are not unknown to you, Mr. Editor. If my memory be not treacherous, you more than once expressed to me a desire for articles written from a native point of view; for information such a native only can command; for a delineation of scenes and persons in colours such as the natives employ, and such, therefore, as are familiar to the native community. And you are aware of the great interest I have always taken in the independent enunciation of opinions, more especially for that indication of it which assumes the form of speaking the truth, however ugly the truth may be, and however liable to misconstruction in consequence. Can you not, therefore, spare room for me now and then in your broadsheet? I may ramble from subject to subject, it is true, but you may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, I shall try to be a true reflex of the native community, at least of that part of it whose opinions are worth reflecting for the benefit of the country.

Now that Lord Napier has returned from his grand tour down South, he will be glad to hear something of what is passing in the North. We should be extremely pleased to see him, so fond of the South as he has proved himself, take a philanthropic journey northwards. It is true we cannot treat his Lordship to nautches, or grand addresses, or sumptuous receptions like the richer South. But we can show him our parched fields, our murky hovels, our miserable villages, and our rack-rented fields. We can show him our crowds of poor ryots, and our few pampered officials discussing, in their easy-chairs, the best ways of further taxing the agricultural interests. We could show him where a ten thousand acre farm may cheaply be made up for any faithful friend; or if his Lordship's tastes lay in that direction, we could point out where a speedy infliction of deserved punishment could, at a moment's notice, create a vacancy for the neediest of his present hangers-on. I think his Lordship cannot do a better thing before he goes home than to make a leisurely tour up-north. He has seen enough of native art—let him now see something of native misery.

An extraordinary communication seems to have been recently addressed to the upper Covenanted Civilians in the Presidency, by the Chief Secretary to Government. The more influential members of the Civil Service have been directed to take more care, and exercise greater direction in ascertaining the character and respectability of such natives as they admit to an intercourse with them, on terms of familiarity. The Government, or rather the communication in question, says that it has been discovered by the Governor in Council, that certain natives of high family and respectable position in Madras, are giving it out that they can exercise an undue influence with those English gentlemen in high office with whom they are on terms of familiar intercourse. This is sorely disgraceful, and indicates the existence of something rotten somewhere. That gentlemen of high position should have been accessible to intriguers I never understood hitherto. Possibly there are black sheep among gentlefolk, as there are among poor ones. The respectable native—by that term I mean the truly educated, the truly honest, and the truly self-respecting portion of my countrymen—is rather averse, than not, to mix much with the European official class. Afraid on the one hand of harsh treatment at the hands of the European, he is, on the other, anxious to show his countrymen that he can afford to win his position in life without courting "master's" favour. If by natives of respectable birth in Madras is meant any of those upstart cotton lords who, it is well known, are alike the tinsel and the off scouring of the native community, I can sympathise with the Government in their anxiety to see these gentry keep their distance. I am aware that in Madras it is only necessary for one to sport his phaeton and pair, or barouche, to be fondled by some high European officials, who are more kindly disposed to personal appearances than to merit. But that these should have played their pranks so conspicuously, or to such detriment to the cause of spotless official fame so that it should be thought necessary to fulminate a set order deprecating indiscriminate intercourse with the natives, never struck my mind. Now that such an order has been issued however, I should be glad to see mushroom men in Madras dwindle down into the obscurity they deserve; and men of merit only admitted on a footing of frank and cordial intercourse with European gentlemen holding influential positions in the State.

I see from the papers that one of the fastest friends of the natives among the old school of the Anglo-Indians (the new school is of course not guilty of that unfashionable sentiment on behalf of the dark sons of the soil) has left India for good. Mr. John Bruce Norton, whatever may be his faults, has endeared himself to my countrymen on the whole by his uniform sympathy, unvarying courtesy, and impartial justice to them. When I first heard that the natives of Madras were going to present to Mr. Norton a valedictory address, I must admit that I felt, on the spur of the moment, a little contempt for my brethren, who, I know, are frequently apt to indulge in vapid platitudes when some local celebrity is either dead, or going away. In point of fact, I would much rather that natives realized the lessons of Mr. Norton, and so did him, in many a tacit, but still a real honour, than by rearing him a set address, or founding a poor scholarship in his name. Mr. Norton has done a great deal, and though not inclined to be an alarmist, I cannot help fearing that there will be few Europeans like him to live a life of earnest sympathy with, and cordial regard for, the natives. The present race of Anglo-Indians, composed as it is in great part of those ourtoos men who owe their entry in the Indian Civil Service to the competition mania, has hardly a paternal, not to say a brotherly, feeling for the inhabitants of the country. They too often regard the natives as a despicable race of miserable cowards and liars, and their contempt for them is undisguised. They have no interest in the country; they come out to make their fortunes; and they ago away unrespected to their home without leaving a single impression for good behind them. Their contempt for my countrymen is, however, suicidal—they are not aware that we reciprocate the feeling. The Anglo-Saxon native of the day is a very indishonest, nor is he wanting in self respect. Many of them are ambitious, and are resolved to strike a blow for themselves when the opportunity presents itself. The true policy of Anglo-Indians now should be to take the aspiring natives by the hand, to appeal to their patriotism and pride, to make appointments of those who would otherwise turn keen and unsparing critics, and not to criticise the people like Mr. Norton has done, till they have established for themselves Mr. Norton's claims for ugly truth-telling.

The proposal of the Governor's as regards the D. P. W., recently published, to employ natives in at least two-thirds of the executive and subordinate appointments in that department has, I see, excited the envy of an Indo-British contemporary of yours. "What! natives to occupy two-thirds of those snug births in the D. P. W., where so many East Indian young hopefuls have so comfortably been quartered? Cry shame upon it!" Some such thing as this seems to be the gist of the remarks of your well-meaning confrère. But your contemporary seems to forget that for 20 million natives in this Presidency there are not more than a few thousand East Indians, and not as many hundred Europeans? And is he not aware that for ten qualified natives there are not two East Indians and Europeans fit for subordinate appointments? I should think, even if every other distinguished native were appointed a Deputy or Sub-Collector in the Revenue, and a Small Cause or Civil Judge in the Judicial Department, it would not be providing too much political employment for the natives of this country; for do not the natives reckon by millions, and have they not overwhelming claims which have long been shelved? Is, therefore, the tardy justice the Governor proposes to do for the educated people of the land such a perversion of patronage that an East Indian organ should protest against it. So much for people's sense of justice when blinded by prejudice, or deafened by the unceasing clamour of selfishness.

THE UMRITSUR BUTCHER MURDERS.

The following (for which we are indebted to the *Indian Public Opinion*) is the exact narrative of the Umritsur butcher murders as related by Goolab Singh, one of the principal actors in it. It appears that three separate attempts we made to murder the butchers, but that each time something occurred to frustrate the plot. On the first occasion the several parties missed each other by some mistake as to the place of rendezvous; on the second the sentry refused to allow the party to pass out of the city; on the third, several of the conspirators lost courage and slunk away, and the rest disheartened by the defection postponed the attack until the next night, meanwhile burying their arms. Next day was the 14th of June, and was spent in preparation. "In the afternoon," said the informer, "I started for the rendezvous, the brick-kiln. I passed by the slaughter-house and examined it. I then went to a shrine near there, where I found two of the party. We left soon after for the brick-kiln, arriving there as it was getting dark. The rest dopped in one by one. There were, besides the five first accused, myself and four others. We dug up our weapons, and we then waited till the Lahore train came in. Some of us left our clothes at the kiln, while others took their clothes with them. We then all set off towards the slaughter-house, approaching quietly; and, hiding behind the wall, we looked to see if the butchers were asleep. While we were still looking, and still in doubt, a dog barked, and this decided us on making the attack without delay. We rushed in and commenced striking right and left. Two men jumped down from the *chabootra* and ran off: I gave chase, and overtaking one struck him a blow on the shoulder: he fell. I turned back and saw a man creeping away along the *chabootra*: I mounted it, and struck him a violent blow with the axe on his back: he fell and did not rise again. We then ran off as far as the bridge over the city sewer. About a mile from the city one of us threw his hatchet down a well, and another thrust his sword into a *bhoosa* stack close to the well. I and another carried our choppers for some distance further, and eventually threw them into a pool of water on the other side of the canal, near the village of Gilwalee." Such is the story, and as it has been corroborated by the discovery of the weapons in every instance exactly where he stated, there can be little doubt it is the true one.

A WOMAN WITH "MASCULINE ASPIRATIONS."

There is a lady of an unusually adventurous spirit providing amusement for the public in Germany. She has gone through a variety of characters in male costume with eminent success, acting successively as groom, coachman, valet, &c., to various employers, giving perfect satisfaction and obtaining excellent characters, never once suspecting her sex. The late war roused nobler ambitions within her. Prefixing the title "von" to her name, and donning the blue coat with an iron cross upon it, Miss Bertha Weiss made her début as a wounded Prussian officer. Passing through Vario s towns she enlisted every where the sympathy of the inhabitants, who received her as an honoured guest, and is said even to have made some havoc amongst young ladies' hearts. Unfortunately she was found out just when her success was at its highest, and, placed before a tribunal, she was sentenced to several months' imprisonment as a punishment for her masculine aspirations. So perfectly had she acted her rôle, however, that up to the moment when the verdict was pronounced the found advocates in the press to defend her manhood. The imprisonment has not moderated the lady's ambition, for, though only shortly released, she has turned up once more in manly guise in the very last place where a female would be looked for, viz, in a monastery near Breslau. The prior declares that she came to him with so truly penitential an air, disguising her sex so admirably, that he could not find it in his heart to refuse her. She has lived among the monks undiscovered, her noviciate being a severe one; yet she underwent all the rules of the order with the fortitude of an ascetic up to the last moment. Tired, however, at last of the monotony of conventual life, she gave the monks the slip after a four months' visit, disclosing her sex only after her departure.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Very dry Humour.—*Child*—"Do, mamma, read to me out of that pretty book." *Mamma*—"Don't bother. This book is too dry for you." *Child*—"Then mamma, get a wet book."

The Tichborne Trial.—The hearing of this case will recommence on the 7th of November. The claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates is now staying with a friend in Cornwall. It is alleged by his adherents that the first person he will put into the witness-box, on the resumption of the trial, will be Arthur Orton.

A Negro witness, on a horse trial in a new Jersey court, was asked to explain the difference between a box stall and a common stall. Straightening himself up, he pointed to the square enclosure in which the judge was seated, and said, "Dat ars wat I calls a box stall dere whare that old boss is a-sittin'!" It took a good many raps of the judge's gravel to restore order in that court.

A EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY FOR FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

The following reply to Messrs. Low and Thomas respecting through trains to India has appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Robert B. Fairlie, who says—

"With regard to the gauge question, with which I am more immediately concerned, I owe thanks to Messrs. Low and Thomas for their kind mention of my name; but when they point out that the 4ft. 8½ in. gauge, being established in Europe, must not be interfered with, I have to reply as follows, and my reply, bearing with full force on European routes, applies with tenfold greater weight to Asiatic lines. I have no desire to change the 4ft. 8½ in. gauge in this country. But for a through route to India I do not see why that gauge should not be employed, which is not only cheapest to build, but cheapest to maintain and work. It appears Messrs. Low and Thomas's real objection to the narrow gauge is contained in the paragraph which says—

"'There is ample room for Mr. Fairlie in places where the physical difficulties are so great as to prohibit altogether the construction of the ordinary gauge by reason of its costliness, but for a line of railway from England to India, over which express and heavy through trains would be so numerous, the present gauge must be maintained.' They must imply by this that there is room for Mr. Fairlie (meaning, no doubt, the narrow gauge) in places where the nature of the surface will require heavy gradients and sharp turns, and there in their turn will require powerful articulated locomotives to overcome the former and pass round the latter. How, then, if this be so, is the narrow gauge disqualified for taking express and heavy through trains? Surely they do not pretend that narrow gauge lines are costless, but that they are still be put down in places so difficult that broad gauge lines cannot be constructed? This, I think, is not the intention, and, if not, the evidence they then unwittingly afford in favour of the narrow gauge at once disposes of all their objections to it—objections which are purely imaginary and have no foundation in fact.

"Before many years are over our heads the metre gauge, which is the new gauge selected for India (the "Fairlie" gauge is 3ft. 3in., and the narrow gauge lines next introduced, will ramify throughout the length and breadth of that great country. It will certainly in time supersede and swallow up the present broad (5ft. 6in.) gauge there, so that the metre gauge only shall exist, and throughout other parts of the world the narrow gauge will extend in every direction, carrying prosperity with it wherever it goes by reason of its economy. It follows that in the course of time that which we can only afford in favour of the narrow gauge will be found to be just the reverse, because for every one mile of 4ft. 8½in. gauge now existing there will be ten miles of new narrow gauge."

Subjoined Mr. Fairlie gives a copy of a proposal made to Sir Stafford Northcote as follows:—

"Euphrates Valley Railway.
"9, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
"July 24, 1871.

"Sir,—I had the honour of receiving a communication from Sir George Jenkinson respecting this question, suggesting that I should give evidence on it before the Select Committee over which you preside.

"Sir George's communication was made to me on reading the enclosed letter, which appeared in the money article of the *Times*.

"I shall be happy to give evidence on any day you may think it desirable that I should do so.

"I am prepared to back up my suggestion to the *Times*, not quite to the same extent, perhaps, but to find men of influence and position, already engaged in the construction of very important railways, who are prepared to build the 850 miles of railway over the Euphrates Valley route for a sum of five millions sterling.

"To guarantee a *maximum* speed of 35 and a mean speed of 30 miles per hour for passenger trains.

"To work eight trains—four merchandise and four passengers—each per day at 7½ pence per mile the former capable of transporting 1,000 net tons of merchandise, and the latter 3,000 passengers, or 4,000 troops, with the proper proportion of baggage, horses, guns, ammunition, &c.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"Robert F. Fairlie.

"Sir Stafford H. Northcote, C.B., M.P."

PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(Asiatic.)

The Royal Artillery has again been under epistolary discussion in the *Times*. A correspondent, who signs himself "Topechee," touching the vexed question of promotion, remarks that "the Royal Artillery has, especially lately, attracted public attention. The stagnation in the promotion of its officers has been a source of anxiety, and many schemes have been suggested for its alleviation. The Royal Artillery, though nominally one corps, is divided into old Royal Artillery and Indian Artillery officers. Half of the British Artillery officers present in the latter, and in all probability will continue so for at least thirty years. The officers of these two divisions are interchangeable in respect to their appointments, as much as the officers of the first battalion of a regiment are interchangeable with those of the second; their promotions, however, run on different cadres. The stagnation in the promotion of the dishonest, nor is he wanting in self respect. Many of them are ambitious, and are resolved to strike a blow for themselves when the opportunity presents itself. The true policy of Anglo-Indians now should be to take the aspiring natives by the hand, to appeal to their patriotism and pride, to make appointments of those who would otherwise turn keen and unsparing critics, and not to criticise the people like Mr. Norton has done, till they have established for themselves Mr. Norton's claims for ugly truth-telling.

"Now, Sir, the Government has stretched out its strong arms, and with the aid of money bounties, offered only to that half of the officers of the regiment on the old Royal Artillery list, succeeded in causing a flow of promotion to that which unfortunate other half are completely supersedeed. What, Sir, would be said if the Government were to offer retiring bounties to the first fifty regiments of the line, and leave the remainder to shift for themselves? Our case is far worse than this, for we are one and the same regiment living in the same barracks, in its corps mess, and in the selfsame batteries. Sir, many bitter but unsoldierly thoughts come into my mind, for what is more galling to the British officer than supersession, and that supersession aided and abetted by a grant of public money by the Commander-in-Chief and by his subordinates?

"It certainly strikes one as strange that, just as measures are taken to suppress supersession by private purchase in the line, one-half of the Royal Artillery are purchased over the heads of the other half by Government aid. I am far from wishing it to be understood that the promotion accelerated by the aid of Government was unnecessary, but I do say that it was as necessary for one half of the regiment as the other, and that it has been given to one half and withheld from the other."

This pretty plain speaking, however, has elicited from a lieutenant of nearly thirteen years in the Royal Artillery the following rejoinder, in which, after denying that the present artillery officers of the line are of late Indian and Royal Artillery, he proceeds to say:—

"The old 'Royal' consisted of fifteen garrison and the depot, besides horse brigades, the Indian of nine brigades, with an enormous proportion of horse artillery. Take the number of officers and men in each rank and service, and I hardly think figures will bear out 'Topechee's' assertion.

"Now, as to promotion. The small sum of £5,000 per annum was inserted in the Estimates to give some chance of promotion to the list of 600 lieutenants on the Royal list, and till last week's *Gazette* came out the senior subalterns on the Royal list were junior to those of the junior subs of the old Indians; so we have nothing to be thankful for.

"Again, my own captain, an officer in the old Royal Artillery, has now to serve under an Indian captain who was junior to him at the time of the amalgamation, but, owing to the rapid promotion from retirements in the old Indian lists, he find himself senior to his former subordinate. This was protested against, and an answer returned to the effect that 'great State questions must naturally injure individual claims.' In the same manner I can only say that the old Royal Artillery never asked for amalgamation, and it was certainly through no fault of the old Royal army that the amalgamation, with all the evils attending it, was decreed."

"An old R.A." thinks "a retrospective amalgamation is a palpable anomaly. The rate of promotion in either branch prior to the amalgamation is no concern of the other. Previous to the amalgamation the Indian Artillery had to be organised in accordance with our own, an operation which gave a most welcome amount of promotion to them, subalterns being promoted who would otherwise not have become second captains for many years later. In short, they were great gainers by the amalgamation, and if at that time our list had been made, dovetailing the two branches together according to the date of commission on that one list by seniority, no complaint on either side could ever have been heard. Supposing, however, that instead of amalgamating us in this way the authorities had decreed that the seniority list should be made out, not from the date of amalgamation, but from the date of first commissions. The injustice of such a proceeding to the Royal Artillery is so palpable that such a course would have been regarded as an absurdity not to be thought of, and yet this is what your correspondent claims when he says that 'the Indian Artillery officers have been, in the proper sense of the word when applied to seniority services, grievously wronged.' The case of the Royal Artillery." The comparison of the number of officers in either branch of the service, or the amount of retiring funds, are questions entirely beside the mark. The means of promotion and retirement of the Indian officers is regulated by the India Office, ours by the War Office, and we have neither it as any right to the funds of the other. It will, of course, be necessary hereafter, as the Indian *cadres* above the rank of lieutenant dwindle, to transfer the means of retirement from the India to the War Office, and to provide for the officers belonging to the Indian *cadres* who are posted to the General List; but meanwhile, if this amalgamation, so repugnant to both parties, is extravagantly costly to the country, and in my opinion so unproductive of any corresponding benefit, is to continue, some measure will, I trust, soon be taken to correct the grievous wrong which has been inflicted on the old Royal Artillery by the way in which the amalgamation has been carried out."

And "A Lieutenant" believes that "through amalgamation we lost the 16th Brigade at least, and during the late war, when Mr. Cardwell wisely added to our strength by bringing home several batteries from India, but for amalgamation we should have received plenty of promotion. He says:—"My strong case lay in that of the Royal Lieutenants, which is carefully avoided by your correspondents, and it was principally to remove a great grievance under which they laboured that the £5,000 was granted. Until the late Gazettes were published the commissions of the senior subalterns were as follows:—Old Royal Artillery, 1st October, 1857; late Bengal, 27th August, 1858; late Madras, 11th December, 1858; late Bombay, 10th June, 1859." 'Topechee' seems indignant at my even questioning his assertions, and strongly objects to a controversy. No wonder, with such poor facts; but surely he it was who first addressed the *Times*? Taking his figures, there were 424 Royal to 368 Indian officers, without subalterns, but how the former sums were omitted. No wonder, considering that my case would have been strengthened by many hundreds. So much for accuracy. 'Topechee's' first letter complained about the appropriation of the £5,000. My answer was intended to prove what I have repeated above. Now that a great boon is disallowed. It is thought that a naval cadet college should be built at some seaport (Dartmouth *par excellence*) to which should be attached a squadron of sailing and steam vessels, and that the age for young officers entering upon the active part of their profession should range from sixteen to eighteen years. It would not be a difficult task for Mr. Goschen, with the aid of those who were deputed to assist him in professional matters, to settle these questions almost immediately to the satisfaction of the service and the country. It is argued that, if we retain a separate class for navigating purposes, we have made little progress since the days of Benbow. Also, if special promotions are allowed to flag officers we incur the risk of crowding the list with inefficient men to the detriment of good officers and of the public service, and that to send children from their homes at from twelve to thirteen years of age is cruel and inexpedient.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

PROPOSED NAVAL REFORMS.

There are three subjects which are now eagerly discussed amongst naval men:—1st. It is conceded by large majorities that the navigating class should be abolished. 2. It has also been decided that the privilege of admirals having "hauling" down and death vacancies should be abolished. 3. It is thought that a naval cadet college should be built at some seaport (Dartmouth *par excellence*) to which should be attached a squadron of sailing and steam vessels, and that the age for young officers entering upon the active part of their profession should range from sixteen to eighteen years. It would not be a difficult task for Mr. Goschen, with the aid of those who were deputed to assist him in professional matters, to settle these questions almost immediately to the satisfaction of the service and the country. It is argued that, if we retain a separate class for navigating purposes, we have made little progress since the days of Benbow. Also, if special promotions are allowed to flag officers we incur the risk of crowding the list with inefficient men to the detriment of good officers and of the public service, and that to send children from their homes at from twelve to thirteen years of age is cruel and inexpedient.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills:—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(Translated from the *Temps* for the *Daily News*.)

XIII.—Characteristics of the English Mind.

(Continued.)

To the education of the youth and the young man, add that of the adult and the man of experience. In the first place, all written or spoken literature conspire to furnish the latter with facts rather than theories. I have already indicated the character of English journals, reviews, and oratory; that of the books is like it; not of the solid works alone, but also of the novels, so full of details, so circumstantial, so life-like, the novels are in literature what Dutch art is in painting. It is also necessary to note and place in the foreground the travels which are the complement of education, the occupation of a holiday, a custom, a pleasure, almost an affectation, and, as a consequence, the taste for reading works of travel. Mr. Murray paid Livingstone £9,000 for his travels; judging from the price paid, one can imagine what the sale must have been, and from the sale one can estimate the curiosity of the public. In fine, it is necessary to take into account the experience of business, as it is here understood, that information which each person collects from reports of the proceedings, and from the meetings of the association to which he belongs, the figures, documents, statistics, and comparative tables which he must study and understand in order to act efficaciously and with success in the larger or smaller circle of his private or public interests. Through all these channels, open from infancy to the close of life, exact information flows into an English head as into a reservoir. But the proximity of these waters does not yet suffice to explain their abundance; there is a slope which invites them, an innate disposition peculiar to the race, to wit, the liking for facts, the love of exactness, the instinct of to-day's work aiming for certitude. Whoever has studied their literature and their philosophy, from Shakespeare and Bacon to the present day, knows that this inclination is hereditary and dominates to the very character of their minds, that it is bound up with their manner of comprehending truth. According to them, the tree must be judged by its fruits, and speculation proved by practice; they do not value a truth unless it evokes useful applications. Beyond practical truths lie only vain chimeras. Such is man's condition; a new life, a new sphere, capable of enlargement, but always walled in; a sphere within which knowledge must be acquired, not for its own sake, but in order to act—science itself being valuable only to the office which verifies it and for the purpose which it serves.

That being granted, it appears to me that the ordinary furnishing of an English head become discernible. As well as I can judge, an educated Englishman possesses a stock of facts three or four times in excess of that possessed by a Frenchman of corresponding position—at least in all that relates to language, geography, political and economical truths, and the personal impressions gained in foreign parts by contact with men and living objects. On the other hand, it frequently happens that the Englishman turns his big trunk to less account than the Frenchman does his little bag. This is perceptible in many books and reviews; the English writer, though very well informed, being limited in his range. Nothing is rarer among them than free and full play of the soaring and expanding intellect. Determined to be prudent, they drag their car along the ground over the beaten track; with two or three exceptions, not one now makes readers think. More than once, when in England, after having conversed with a man, I was surprised at his store of knowledge, alike varied and sound, and, at the same time, to find him so deficient in ideas. At this moment I can recall five or six who were so largely endowed as to be entitled to take general views. They paused, however, half way, arriving at no definite conclusion. They did not even experience a desire to co-ordinate their knowledge in a sort of system; they possessed only partial and isolated ideas, they did not feel either the inclination or the power to connect them together under a philosophical conception. Their language bears the best witness to this; it being extremely difficult to translate somewhat lofty abstractions into English. Compared with French and, above all, with German, it is what Latin is to Greek. In French nothing is more current than the formula, "the beautiful, the good, and the true;" if it be literally rendered in English, it has a repulsive and uncouth appearance; if it be expressed in the common terms, the version becomes unfaithful. Their library of words is wanting in an entire row of compartments, namely, the upper ones, and this is due to there being no ideas wherewith to fill them.

Some drawbacks and several advantages flow from this. General ideas are frauds divided into compartments; once they have been formed by the mind, it is merely necessary to apply them in order at a glance to grasp a subject as a whole and in its parts. The consequence is that the mental processes are simplified and accelerated, and if the step be taken from speculation to practice, the power of organization is facilitated. The word to "organize," so familiar from the Revolution and the First Empire, exactly summarises the faculties of the French mind, the success of well-ordered and distributive reason, the vast and happy effects of the art by which consists in simplifying, systematising, and tractising. Thinkers of the 18th century cultivated it in their closets, it was put in practice by their successors in active life who belonged to the Assembly and the Councils of State. Its memorials are the Civil Code, the University, the military, ecclesiastical, and judicial organizations, the great administrative systems, the principal parts of our social machinery. Every nation which does not possess it is destitute and helpless. In place of a legal code, it will have a bundle of legal precedents, and in place of a school of Law, Inns of Court, governed by routine. I have heard the English lament many such deficiencies. Their legislation is so shrouded in obscurity, that before they can purchase a piece of land, they must consult one or two lawyers in preliminary, who may occupy a month in examining the vendor's title, in order to determine whether the purchase will not give occasion for legal proceedings. C. tells me that some of the Government Departments, and the Admiralty in particular, are in a sad state. Complaints are made of confusion, sinecures, expenses disproportioned to results, procrastination, and the clashing of authorities. The mechanism is in a muddle, because no principle has been followed in its construction. In all things experience, and correct defects only by groping their way; and they gain a knowledge of affairs only by dint of attention, of toil, and of business-like grinding. They are as empirical in their procedure as the Chinese.

On the other hand, when the acquisition of the power of generalising is easy and rapid, the mind runs the risk of becoming sluggish, and this is the case with the French. Frequently on leaving college, nearly always before they are five-and-twenty, they have learned to indulge in generalizations, and as they find them very handy, they apply them to all subjects; thenceforward they cease to learn anything, believing themselves to be sufficiently well stocked with information. They confine themselves to reasoning about what they often reason in a vacuum. They are not informed as to the point at issue, they have acquired no specific and conclusive facts, they are unconscious of their shortcomings, they never seek for what they require, and they retail the phrases of an old newspaper. They forget that it is necessary to be always versed in the things of the hour to be always adding to the mental heap, so as never to be taken at unawares, and to be always ready for any event. Not only are mediocre minds with us tainted with this defect, but the very highest intellects are not exempt from the reproach. I know but two who, having passed forty, continues their researches, and have succeeded in renewing their intellectual youth. On the contrary, according to C., the culture of the English is almost unlimited; even in mature years they travel, gain new information, complete and rectify their acquirements, and strive, especially in economic and political matters, to maintain their views on a level with the fluctuations of things. They are pleased with facts as such, are satisfied to note, and careful to retain them. Accumulated in this immense, but enormous deposit at the bottom of the mind of an Englishman, constituting a solid stratum, are good sense; for, disjointed and half visible though they be, yet they are there, they make their weight felt, they will influence the resolutions he may take. Even though limited in range, and destitute of ideas, he will guard himself, as if by instinct, from committing very serious blunders; he will vaguely feel that what is desirable lies on one side, not on the other. The scattered items of information he has collected about the United States, India, China, the effect of universal suffrage, or of communism or freedom, will dispose him beforehand to adopt the wisest course, and free public discussion will end in inclining him towards the most sensible conclusion. Thus fortified he approves of an expedition like that to Abyssinia, while he would never have sanctioned an expedition like that to Mexico; he desires the gradual extension of the suffrage, but would protest against the sudden enfranchisement of the mob. In this way he is protected against casualties and theories; his constitution never falls into the hands of speculators, nor his affairs into the hands of desperadoes. Such are the effects of public good sense, resembling so many rivulets, which fertilize the several fields through which they flow. We have beheld its fountain head; it is a deep and dark basin, constantly full, and constantly expanding with new additions—I mean of actual facts, which, accumulated, and filtered drop by drop, form an inexhaustible reservoir, and spread themselves in a hundred small salutary streams over the whole domain of action.

When praising the fondness of the English for facts, it must be noted that this applies to moral as well as physical facts; they are ardent observers of what passes within their minds as well as what passes without. On this head I happen to have in my hand two long letters addressed to a friend by two brides a month after their marriage. I regret that good taste forbids their publication. They both appear to have been written in order to show the innate custom and the inherited talent of accurate observation as applied to the one to material concerns, and by the other to moral facts. The one minutely describes her husband's person, his figure, the colour of his hair, his complexion, his country seat, the surrounding scenes and their arrangement, the furniture, the park,